

THIS TAKE FROM 0900 SEPT 2 TO 0900 SEPT 5

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PHONETIC
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AND LAOTIAN HIGHWING TROOPS

1. MOSCOW 31 ^{AUG} 88

(Report by IVAN SCHCHEDROV, Pravda's special correspondent), Dear listeners, the United States has always refused to admit that U.S. military forces have participated in the military operations in Laos. Even the White House and Pentagon have stated that such an accusation does not conform to the truth. They say that U.S. planes are merely conducting observation flights in the Western part of central and Southern Laos. White House spokesman MCCLOSKEY said he was not aware of U.S. airstrikes against the territories of Laos. The leaders of the rightist faction--the pro-American faction in Laos--have even congratulated Washington for this sort of statement.

For example, Thao MA, commander in Chief of the Air Force of the reactionary rightist faction, said that only his planes have bombed the liberated areas, while U.S. planes have merely conducted observation flights. As for Prince PHOUA A, Premier of the National Coalition Government, he said that he and his government have not appealed to the United States to stop its air activities against the Pathet Lao and neutralist forces. The truth is that from May, 1964 to the present, the United States has carried out armed intervention in the affairs of Laos aimed at transforming Laos into a war-front and a third strategic military base in the Indochinese peninsula after South Vietnam and the DRV. As in South Vietnam, U.S. armed intervention in Laos is designed to destroy the patriotic forces and to set up a base of operations and strategic positions in Laos so as to forest war against the Laotian Nation.

Recently, we had a talk with a skinny, tall American named (CARL DARDOFF--Phonetic), a talk that lasted 24 hours. He said: in July 1965, acting on the orders of the U.S. air force, he took off with a squadron of jet bombers bearing the marks of the U.S. airforce from Takhli airbase on a bombing mission. On the map, the bombing targets were marked Northern Laos and Savan province. Before taking off, he learned that President JOHNSON had personally ordered the air attack. After a few days, the U.S. 23rd squadron received orders to bomb and strafe the territories of the DRV. During his fourth flight, pilot (JOHN PASUPAN--Phonetic) did not RPT not return to his base. His F-25 F-105 bearing the number AU-20033-02 was shot down near Hanoi. He was arrested. He recognized his mistake and that he had been forced to participate in this war of banditry. The plane of American pilot Lieutenant (PIS A--PHONETIC) was shot down on 8 June 1964 near Xieng Khouang in the Plaine des Jarres region. This pilot said he had received orders from

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his high command to bomb and destroy the various military units of the Patriotic Forces. This pilot wrote a letter which he signed himself Lieutenant (PIS'AN), pilot, serial number 585747. There were several documents belonging to another American pilot NJAN (HUELOW--Phonetic) whose plane was shot down on 18 May 1965 in Sam Neua province.

Another pilot named DAVID LUIS HADYICKA arrived at Ta Kuli air base with his comrades in April 1965. After having bombed with his comrades the road and bridges and the various installations in the liberated areas of Laos, he received new orders to bomb the (Thinh Doe May--Phonetic) region in Phong Saly province, Northern Laos. He had contacts with a West German pilot whose plane was shot down in Northern Laos during the month of May (? 1965). This German pilot admitted that the bombing of peaceful villages of Laos was carried out in response to the orders of the U.S. command.

All the aforementioned proofs and documents were seized from pilot Lieutenant (DON HARVIK--Phonetic), serial number (? 75411TK) whose plane was shot down in October 1965 in Northern Laos, from another U.S. pilot named (POUKA'SIK--Phonetic), serial number 414573, and from some other pilots.

2. 10507W 30 AUG 66

A Soviet Journalist named (KONSTANTIN ATIONIVJEA --Phonetic) recently returned from a visit to the countries in the Indochinese Peninsula. (words indistinct) he wrote several articles including one dealing with his visit to Laos. The following is what he wrote about his visit to Laos:

The Laotian people are a persevering and hardworking people who have self-respect and want to enjoy an easy life. I visited the cities and villages and the countryside. I saw gardens planted with coffee and tea. All gardens and plantations are well guarded. However, during the visit I was able to see that the Laotian people have been unable to enjoy a peaceful and happy life, in Laos, it is rare to find a village which has not been bombed and burned. Planes have come daily to bomb and strafe the houses and villages of the inhabitants, causing heavy material loss to the population one can clearly see the distinguishing marks of the intruding planes showing that these planes belong to the U.S. air force.

In Laos, the Americans have sought every means to hide themselves from the public, just as they have been doing in Thailand. One rarely sees U.S. militarymen on the roads and streets of the cities; they are nearly invisible. However, everyone is aware of their presence and their plans. In the airfields, U.S. planes are well camouflaged and kept from view. The Laotian people cannot see these planes. But it is impossible to camouflage the flights of these planes which take off daily from the airfields.

During the visit, I learned that a number of village youths living nearby had been recruited by the Americans to work in the airfields. Two Laotian youths who had worked for some ~~skims~~ time at Pakse airfield were asked to load bombs onto a U.S. plane. Later this plane took off in an unknown direction. After work, the two youths returned to their village close to the airfield. They saw that the same plane, flying at a low altitude, bombed and strafed their village and then disappeared. They were frightened. Like many other Laotian youths, they were able to realize that the Americans have carried out cruel and criminal acts against the Laotian nation and people.

4 no

5 yes

6 yes

7 no

8 no

These two youths left their village to take up arms in the forest in order to safeguard the territorial integrity of their fatherland.

During my visit to Laos, I learned of an incident involving the Americans. Some time ago, a Jeep carrying many American was fired at as it was passing through a village. Following this incident, all Americans received orders to shoot at any suspicious persons loitering on the roads. The chief of that village told me that he had fought side by side with the guerrillas against the Americans who entered his village. He said: "Now the Americans dare not enter the village." I met him in Luang Prabang and we had a long talk. This man is fully aware of the U.S. aggression in Laos. He is also aware of the dangerous consequences if the Americans intensify their war of aggression against Laos.

I asked him the following question: "Why is there no reconciliation among the three important forces of the country, that is, the patriotic forces, the forces of the rightist faction, and the neutralist forces when they are fully aware that the most important problem is to build a peaceful, neutral, and prosperous Laos, a problem mentioned in the common declaration of the three parties at the time of the formation of the tripartite national coalition government?"

In reply, he said: "I know that this is the first and most important condition for checking U.S. aggression and intervention. Unfortunately, there are people in the rightist faction who are collaborating with the Americans and who only see their own interests and not the interests of the nation and people. These reactionaries only want Laos to become a U.S. base for aggression. And they want the Americans to enslave the Laotian people and to restore a colonialist regime in the country. These reactionaries of the rightist faction have received considerable economic aid from the Americans. They have not used this aid for the benefit of the nation and people as they promised in the past.

"The Americans have also given much money to feed the traitors of the nation and people, especially to PHOU MI NOSAVAN who was sentenced to death following his abortive coup d'etat. People say that (words indistinct) spent much money for the construction of a large villa as a summer resort for PHOU MI NOSAVAN in Song Kia in Southern Thailand. Everyone knows that PHOU MI NOSAVAN has kept in close contact with his subordinates in carrying out acts of sabotage against the Laotian nation. At present, the Americans and their lackeys are seeking a favorable occasion to carry out a new war plan against Laos."

3. Peking NCA 4 SEPT 66

"The voice of Laos" in a recent commentary revealed that KONG LE is plotting further concerted action with the U.S. and the Laotian rightwing troops and making intensive preparations to attack the Laotian liberated areas.

KONGLE and Prince SOUVANNA PHOLMA lately moved several battalions from Vang Vieng to Muong Hin, and secretly allowed (words indistinct) the Laotian rightwing troops to enter the Muong Hin area, said the radio. KONG LE's troops collaborated with the rightwing troops in attacking the liberated areas in the Southeastern part of Xiang Khouang province and in the nearby regions. Their special agents have infiltrated into the liberated areas for

subversive and harassing purposes.

KONG LE and Prince PHOUHA connived at the extensive bombings of the Laotian liberated areas by U.S. marauding planes, the radio continued. In Muong Hin, U.S. and Thai officers were training and directing KONG LE's troops, there were now 80 U.S. advisers there. Thailand's artillery has been augmented from one to three battalions.

(Words indistinct) warned KONG LE and Prince PHOUHA against their new large scale attacks on the Laotian liberated areas and demanded (word indistinct) end to all attacks.